REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,072.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

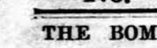
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "ARIKA," 2632 tons, H. P. Commander J. PATERSON, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, C. Madras, Calingapatam, Oconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

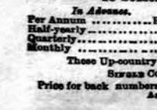


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY, at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

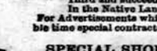
The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on TUESDAY, the 12th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Mandvie.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & C., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£28	£15	£8	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. GOUGH, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain GREEN, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

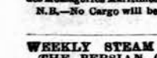
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 9th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. COLLIN, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April.
and by the
S S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. PUTT, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c. apply to

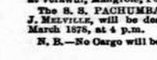
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passengers' Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.		From Bombay.
ITALIA	3,345	1934 ...March	10
OLYMPIA	3,030	424 ... „	30
INDIA	2,289	500 ...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486 ...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424 ... „	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Tickets booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 27 Vembea 13, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s) MONGOLIA	2933 530	A. Coloman	11th Mar.
VENETIA	2736 450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3470 500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
ZAMBESI	3431 370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3063 600	G. F. Cates	8th do
SUMATRA	2488 450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932 450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
BANGALORE	2963 500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143 600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
CHINA	2016 400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) DECCAN	3429 550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

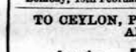
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow	19th March.
GWALIOR	2725 450	J. C. Babot	2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723 450	J. Orman	16th „
THIBET	2503 400	J. H. Torbock	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263 459	W. W. Fentiman	29th March.
SIAM	3000 500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* SUEZ CANAL SAILING ON OR ABOUT 22ND MARCH.

THE First-Class full-powered Steamer PROPONTIS, Captain DUNN, has a full poop, and will take a few First-Class Passengers, by special agreement, on very reasonable terms. Apply to

GADDUM & Co., Agents,
7 and 9, Church Gate Street.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must beaddressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act 1866, *by which the Liability of Members is limited, to the amount of their Shares.*

CAPITAL ONE LAC, with power to increase, to be divided into 1,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each; Rs. 25 per Share to be paid upon Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the remainder in Calls of Rs. 25 each, at intervals of three Months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
F. MATHEW, Esq., C.E., *Chairman.*
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
W. MARTIN WOOD, Esq.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
F. CHALK, Esq.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
MR. N. RANDLE.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. CHALK AND WALKER.

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to establish this Company to continue the business of Messrs. THACKER & Co., (late Thacker, Vining & Co.,) the greater part of whose Bombay stock was recently destroyed by fire.

The senior partner in the firm of Messrs. THACKER & Co., of London, Calcutta an1 Bombay, died several years ago, and the continuing partners are more disposed to retire from business than to invest new capital (their Bombay stock having been uninsured) in placing that Bombay firm upon its former footing. Under these circumstances the opportunity occurs of acquiring an old established and profitable business of the highest and most useful character upon very easy terms.

The Provisional Directors agree in thinking it undesirable that the leading business in Bombay connected with Literature, Science and Art should be discontinued; and as comparatively large sum of money is required for its re-establishment and development, they have approved the suggestion of converting the firm into a Joint Stock Company with Limited Liability. They are satisfied from the accounts of the business in the past, that a Dividend of from 10 to 12 per cent. may be counted upon by the Shareholders in such a Company.

Arrangements can be made for carrying on the business in suitable premises in the same locality under the same management and by the same staff; and it may be mentioned that the Manager, Mr. Randle, is so confident of the success of the undertaking, that he is willing that his own remuneration, beyond a reasonable salary, should depend upon the profits of the Company.

A sum of not less than Rs. 60,000 is required to commence with, to be supplemented by further amounts at future periods [the whole not exceeding One Lac]. The Company will be Company will be incorporated as soon as Rs. 60,000 Capital is subscribed, so that the business may be reorganised without delay.

No promotion money will be paid, and the preliminary expenses will be limited to the actual cost of forming the Company; the expenses of an Office establishment will be avoided, as the Manager will also act as Secretary to the Company, and the Office will be on the premises of the business.

In the event of the Capital subscribed falling short of the amount above referred to, the deposit will be returned to each applicant in full.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen on application to the Company's Solicitors, and Mr. Randle will be happy to afford to intending Shareholders any further information respecting the business which they may desire.

Forms of application may be obtained from the National Bank of India, Limited, or from Mr. N. Randle, Provisional Secretary, Esplanade Hotel.

*** *Two-thirds of the capital required for the formation of the Company have been subscribed.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 350.

THE fast and favorite Passenger Steamer ZERBINO, Captain DEWDNEY, will sail about the end of March for Trieste and Venice direct. The vessel is now lying in the Sassoon Dock, where intending passengers can inspect the accommodation which is of the highest class.

Probable length of passage about 23 days. Apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Aggregate Guarantee Capital 23,000,000.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Flor. 3,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms. Claims settled promptly in Bombay by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION [with the WILL annexed] of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of YEMOONABAEE, widow of Moroba Narayenjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BALKRUSHNA, *alias* DADAJEE WASSOODEW, the grandson of the deceased ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the WILL annexed) of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of the above-named deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the applicant abovenamed as the surviving legatee named in the Will of the above-named deceased and one of the next of kin.

All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 7th day of March 1878.

MANSUKLAL M. MUNSHEE,
Applicant's Attorney.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

ART EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY, 1878.

NOTICE.

WITH the object of giving sufficient time to all the intending Exhibitors to prepare their CONTRIBUTIONS, the GENERAL COMMITTEE, at a MEETING held on the 6th March in the School of Art premises, have POSTPONED the ART EXHIBITION to the month of DECEMBER next. Due notice will be given of the latest day for sending the Contributions in.

G. W. TERRY.
RIENZI WALTON.
RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS.
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

School of Art, Esplanade, 7th March 1878.

PRIZE MEDALS.

MEDALS IN GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE WILL BE AWARDED TO THE SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITORS IN THE FOLLOWING CLASSES.

CLASS I.

OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS.

1 Gold Medal, 1st Class, best Figure subject (painted by the Exhibitor.)
1 Silver Medal, second best Figure subject (painted in India by the Exhibitor.)
1 Bronze Medal, third best ditto ditto.
1 Gold Medal, 2nd Class, best Landscape (painted by the Exhibitor,)
1 Silver Medal, second best do. painted in India by the Exhibitor.)
1 Bronze Medal, third best ditto ditto
1 Gold Medal, 2nd Class, best Animal painting from life, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Silver Medal, second best ditto ditto
1 Bronze Medal, third ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, best painting on Ivory ditto ditto
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, best subject from Still life (Flowers, &c.,) in colours, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, for the best figure drawing from life, in Monochrome, or black and white, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Bronze Medal, for the second best ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, best study of Animals from Nature ditto
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, best study from still life or Foliage ditto
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, best Landscape, from Nature ditto
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, best collection of Pictures or Drawings exhibited
1 Silver Medal, second best ditto ditto
1 Bronze Medal, third best ditto ditto

CLASS II.

SCULPTURE AND CERAMIC ART.

1 Gold Medal, second class, best Alto-Relievo subject, Original, in Marble or Plaster, the work of the Exhibitor
1 Silver Medal, best copy of any Figure, Antique or Modern the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Bronze Medal, best reproduction in Plaster of Paris, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Silver Medal, best Original subject in Terra Cotta, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Silver Medal, best Original design, in any colour, in Pottery, ditto.
1 Bronze Medal, second best design in Pottery, in any colour, ditto.
1 Bronze Medal, best set of Clay Native Figures (baked or otherwise), not executed by Students of the School of Art, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Silver Medal, best collection of Artistic Pottery exhibited,
1 Silver Medal, best collections China and Japan ware.
1 Bronze Medal, second ditto ditto.

CLASS III.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DESIGNS AND WORKS.

1 Gold Medal, 1st Class, best Architectural or Engineering design, *bona fide* work of the Exhibitor.
1 Silver Medal, second best in the above competition.
1 Silver Medal, best Drawing or set of Drawings of Architectural Details taken from actual measurement.
1 Bronze Medal, best Prospective Drawing of any building.
1 Silver Medal, best set of Naval Architectural designs (original)
1 Bronze Medal, best Naval Architectural model or set of models.

CLASS IV.

OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVING, AND LITHOGRAPHY.

1 Silver Medal, best Original Engraving on Wood or Metal.
1 Bronze Medal, best Copy from do. do.
1 Bronze Medal, best Original specimen in Lithography.
1 Silver Medal, best collection of Oleographs, Chromo-Lithographs, &c., lent to the Exhibition.
1 Bronze Medal, second best collection ditto ditto
* To the Artists themselves.

CLASS V.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

1 Silver Medal, best specimen Figure subject, in Photography.
1 Silver Medal, best set of views [Buildings]
1 Silver Medal, best set of views [Landscape.]
1 Bronze Medal, second best in all the above branches
1 Silver Medal, best collection of Photographs exhibited.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto.

CLASS VI.

WOOD AND IVORY CARVING.

1 Silver Medal, best specimen of Wood Carving, any subject, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, best specimen of Ivory Carving ditto ditto
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto ditto
1 Silver Medal, best collection of Wood and Ivory Carving exhibited.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto

CLASS VII.

ART METAL WORK.

1 Silver Medal, best original subject in Gold or Silver, the work of the Exhibitor
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto.
1 Bronze Medal, for the best original subject in Bronze, Copper or Iron work. ditto.
1 Silver Medal, best collection of Art Metal work exhibited.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto.

CLASS VIII.

DECORATIVE ARMS AND ARMS OF OFFENCE AND DEFENCE.

1 Silver Medal, best specimen of Decorated Arms, &c., the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Bronze Medal, best collection of Arms exhibited

CLASS IX.

Jewellery.

1 Gold Medal, 2nd class, best Work of Art, the work of the Exhibitor,
1 Silver Medal, second best ditto ditto.
1 Silver Medal, best display of Artistic Jewellery.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto.

CLASS X.

PRECIOUS STONES, CAMEOS, INTAGLIO, MOSAICS, &c., &c., &c

1 Silver Medal, best collection of Precious Stones.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto.
1 Silver Medal, best Cameo, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Bronze Medal, second ditto ditto.
1 Silver Medal for each best specimen of Mosaic-Inlay work (Agra and Delhi work.)
1 Bronze Medal, second best of each class.

CLASS XI.

NUMISMATIC COLLECTION.

1 Silver Medal, best Numismatic collection.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto.

CLASS XII.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS, HERALDIC DEVICES, &c.

1 Silver Medal, best collection of Illuminated Manuscripts.
1 Silver Medal, best Heraldic drawing or device (the work of the Exhibitor.)

CLASS XIII.

DECORATED LEATHER-WORK.

1 Bronze Medal, best specimen, Decorated Leather-Work.

CLASS XIV.

ART NEEDLEWORK, EMBROIDERY, LACE.

1 Silver Medal, best specimen of Art Needlework, being a composition from a subject from Nature.
1 Silver Medal, best specimen of Embroidery, worked by the Exhibitor.
1 Silver Medal, best specimen of Lace, worked by the Exhibitor
Bronze Medal to each Second best specimen of the above.

CLASS XV.

TAPESTRY.

1 Silver Medal, best specimen of Tapestry, the work of the Exhibitor.
1 Bronze Medal, second best ditto ditto.

Medals and Certificates of Merit will also be awarded to objects or collections deserving of special reward, though not coming strictly under any of the above classes. But the Committee reserve to themselves the right of withholding any of the prizes offered, in the event of no object of sufficient merit being exhibited.

Bombay, 7th March 1878.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S Moist Water Colours in Pans and Tubes; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes for Landscape Painting Figure and Landscape, Landscape and Flowers, and for all purposes. Winsor & Newton's Porte Couleur containing in a space 2 by 2 by 8 inch twelve Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of Box forming three palettes. Boxes of dry Colour Cakes of various sizes and prices. Illumination Colours and Media, Gold Shells, Gold Ink, &c. Whatman's Drawing Papers in perfect order for all purposes. Sketch Blocks and Books, Finest Water Colour Sables in Quills and in Albata ferrules. Camel Hair Brushes, Crayons, Palettes, Saucers and Slants, Oil Colours in Collapsible tubes, Japanned Oil Colour Boxes, Sketching and Studio of various sizes. Prepared Canvasses, and Papers for Oil Colour Painting. Prepared Millboards, Prepared Blocks for Oil Painting, Varnishes, Oils and Media. Hog and Sable Hair Brushes, Palettes, &c.

SURVEYING MATERIALS.

Dumpy Levels; Levelling Staffs; Circumferenters; Prismatic Compasses; Clinometer with sights, Levels; Compass and Inclination Scales; Davis's Reflecting hand adjustable Level with Inclinometer in case; Davis's 12 inch folding Level and Inclinometer in case and complete with stand; Pear-tree Railway Curves; Plotting Scales; Marquois Scales, extra thick; Sets of Mathematical Instruments; Plain and Bow Compasses; Aldershot Protractors; Note Books; Field Books; Whatman's best Drawing Papers; Section Paper; Tracing Cloth and Paper; Drawing Pens; Mapping Pens; Lithographic Pens; India Rubber Pencil and Ink Erasers; Pocket Penknives and Eraser; Water Colours; Indian Ink; Best Lead Pencils; Field Glasses; Aneroid Barometers; Thermometers, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEADOW STREET.

INCLUDES portions of Salsette, the range of the Ghauts, shows all the Spinning Mills on the Island, the whole of the Native Town with its mass of Buildings, Railway Works, the Fort with portions of the Harbour and Shipping, Public Edifices, &c., &c., Colaba to the point beyond the new Lighthouse running into Back Bay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.
Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CHINA TEA.
JUST RECEIVED

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realised by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
„ W. WATSON.
„ SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
„ P. DORABJEE.
„ D. HORMUSJEE
„ GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 22ND FEBRUARY 1878.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH a view to assist shippers of horses, and to save the risk and expense which has been hitherto incurred in landing and stabling horses imported to Calcutta, it is notified for general information that the Government of India have authorized arrangements being made at the Government Remount Depôt, 13, Garden Reach, for the reception of horses arriving at Calcutta, under the terms laid down in the following rules and regulations.

In such cases as may appear necessary, the Government of India are also prepared to advance the amount of freight required to clear the consignment of horses from the ships together with Captain's and other fees connected with the voyage. Such advances to be recovered from the sale of the horses by the Remount Agent of the value of horses purchased by him.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Every shipper landing any horse or horses at the Government Remount Landing Depôt, Garden Reach, Calcutta, shall be subject to the rules hereinafter detailed, and to any such directions as the Deputy Collector, Calcutta, may give regarding the horses stabled in Government stables, and every shipper shall sign an agreement on landing to this effect, and that he will not remove any horse or horses without the special leave of the Remount Agent.

2. Every horse landed at the Government Remount Landing Depôt shall be subjected to a charge of Rs. 10 per horse.

In return for this charge the horses will be stabled in the depôt until presented for approval to the Remount Agent.

3. The actual cost of landing the horses and supplying forage remaining at the end of the voyage will be borne by the shipper. The work will be carried out in the most economical way possible, the shipper and his assistants performing their due share of the work.

4. The shippers may, if they wish it, feed their horses on the remainder of the forage put on board their ships for the voyage. Grain, bedding, and fodder will be supplied, as required, under instructions from the Remount Agent, to be paid for by the shipper at such rate as will cover the total cost of such supplies.

5. Syces and the necessary native establishment will be provided by the Remount Agent, as required, and the shipper will be charged at the actual rate for wages of such establishment.

6. Veterinary attendance will be given by the Assistant Remount Agent, free, and medicines supplied at actual cost rates.

7. Horses landed at the Remount Landing Depôt will be inspected with a view to purchase as soon as the Remount Agent considers them fit for inspection. Horses which have not been landed at the Government Landing Depôt will not be inspected until all the horses awaiting inspection in the Landing Depôt stables have been submitted for the approval of the Remount Agent.

8. All horses not selected by the Remount Agent for Government must be removed from the Government Landing Depôt within four days after the completion of the Remount Agent's inspection on behalf of Government.

9. No horse is to be removed from the Government Landing Depôt without the permission of the Remount Agent.

10. Should the stables at the Government Landing Depôt be insufficient to accommodate all

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH MARCH 1878.

THE political advices received to-day are not regarded here as indicating any change likely to affect business, and the commercial telegrams may, on the whole, be taken as in favour of a pacific view. Consols are still quoted at 95¼, and French Rentes at 110. Enfaced Rupee Paper shows an advance of ¼ in Fours and 1 per cent in Fives-and-a-half. In the London General Produce Markets the only movement to notice is a decline of 5s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, and Reuter's weekly quotations for metals are unaltered, with the exception of a decline of 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter. Wheat is quoted 6d. per quarter lower to arrive, and Seeds are quieter, Reuter's quotations giving a decline of 3d. in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and 1s. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported as quiet but steady, and Reuter's telegram advises the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing steady, sales 12,000 bales, prices unchanged. Private telegrams, however, are all less favourable in tone the general report being "dull and declining," and it is scarcely possible to see how it could be otherwise with the American receipts on their present scale, irrespective altogether of the existing uncertainty respecting European politics.

Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents per lb, but Futures are ¼ higher, May shipment being quoted at 11 5-16 cents per lb. As we have more than once mentioned of late, however, futures are not at all times a safe guide as to the state of the market, subject as they are to speculative influences entirely apart from the actual position of the staple. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	10,000	9,000	15,000
Five days' do.	70,000	27,000	60,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,623,000	3,583,000	3,549,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India £540,000 were offered and allotted as follows :—£346,000 to Calcutta and £6,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8-66d. and, £148,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8-69d., tenders on all three Presidencies at 1s. 8 5/8d. receiving 6 per cent of the amounts applied for. Although showing a decline of 1⅛ to 1¼ per cent from last week's biddings, the rates obtained are about were expected here, and evidently also about the limit of anticipations in London. Bar Silver in London being still quoted at 55½d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE we have had a very quiet day. Rates may be called 1-16d. lower all round, but even at the decline there are few sellers, and the general opinion evidently still favours lower rates. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....1s. 811-16d.		per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.. 1s. 9d.		,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ..1s. 8 15-16d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...1s. 9d.		,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-9.	

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is still ¼ per cent. premium and for 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a shade firmer to-day with more buyers than sellers, although it is difficult to give a definite reason for it. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103

THE SHARE MARKET has shown considerable excitement as regards Land Companies' shares owing to speculation on the offers Government may make for the different properties. A very general belief prevails, however, that the Government figures will be based on very moderate estimates, and values therefore have not advanced in proportion to the amount of interest shown in the negotiations. Colabas close at Rs. 900, Ferres at Rs. 106, and Mazagons at Rs. 106. Apollo Press have advanced Rs. 10, and Colaba Press Rs. 125 for the same reason as Land Companies, both being possessed of foreshore property. In Bank shares the only movement is a further improvement of ½ per cent. in Bank of Bombay, while in Spinning and Weaving Company's we notice an advance of Rs. 50 in Flemings, Rs. 25 in Alliance, and Rs. 5 in Orientals ; Hindustan at the same time being Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON this morning opened firm on the strength of Reuter's advices, but during the day a weaker feeling supervened, buyers showing no disposition to operate beyond their requirements for immediate shipment. As we now stand, our prices are about ½d. per lb. above Liverpool arrival rates, and the up-country markets in turn about the same amount above Bombay, a state of affairs which puts a stop to anything like regular business. Should Liverpool however continue quiet, arrivals into the up-country markets are now on a scale which will very soon have an effect on sellers' rates, and it is not at all unlikely, we think, that Bombay may be a cheaper market than Liverpool in the course of the next few days. We now quote :—

Good Singunghaut.....	Rs. 292	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. Broach	,, 293	,,	,,
Good Omra	,, 183	,,	,,
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 183	,,	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,, 178	,,	,,
Fair ,, ...	,, 169	,,	,,

FREIGHTS remain very depressed. For ready shipment by steamer to Liverpool consignees are accepting £1-7-6 without inducing active business, and at £1-10 for forward shipment there are few takers. By sail we still quote £1-15 per ton nominal.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged in position, either present or prospective. The demand remains and seems likely to continue very limited, and prices are nominally unaltered.

COALS are quiet and unaltered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP POLAM 702 tons, Commander ATKINSON, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SCINDIAN STEAM SHIP GULNARE, 90 tons, NACODA, will sail to-day for Mozambique via Goa.

THE BRITISH BARQUE ROMEO, 646 tons, Commander CLARK, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP AGNES, 1041 tons, Captain LOTHER, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP ARCH DRUID, 811 tons, Commander ALEXANDER, sailed yesterday for Barcelona, with a cargo of 7,025 bales cott on.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP UMBALLA 854 tons, Commander A. JONES, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

For Muscat—Col. A Ormsby, Mr Kurrachee—Mr. Khoorsedjee Sedick, Mr. Haroon Sedick and three women, Lieut. Col. Hervey, Mr. Gunnesh Sackaram and wife.

For different ports—Ninety-two deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	Benvorlich (s)	Evans	Persian Gulf.
	Agnes (s)	Lother	Diamond Island.
	Arch Druid (s)	Carmichael ...	Barcelona.
	Pehlwi (s)	Axe	Rangoon.
	Umballa (s)	Magenis	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur & Gogo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Schooner Gulanar, Nacoda, for Mozambique via Goa.
Barque Romeo, Cark, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
2	Arratoon Apear (s).	Mactavish ...	Hong-Kong, Feb 14.
	Poonah (s)	Angove	Southampton, Jan 24.
3	Hesperian (s)	Wallace	Liverpool, Jan 26.
	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Bombay, Feb 9.
	Mathilde	Stubington ...	Algoa Bay, Jan 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 2—Ships Duntrune and Nanna Ruha. Barques Rohilla Marchioness of London and Victoria Bridge, and a Barque (numbers undistinguishable).

Mar. 3—Ships Helen Pembroke, Castle Roy and a Ship (numbers undistinguishable).

PASSENGERS.

Per Arratoon Apear—Miss Chater, Mr F W Dunkin, Masters E and E D Hogans, Mr and Mrs Wash, Mr Norton, Mr Karl, Mr Steele, Mr R Kirk and Mr J Drew.

Per Poonah—Capt and Mrs Wimberley and infant, Mr Durnford, Mr F Mole Mr H C G Barckley, Mr C H Bailey, Miss Bailey Dr E Bentley, Mr J P Hendersen, Major Osborne, Mr W E Edwards, Col H Moore, Capt H Gough, Mr W Davis, Mr T M Osborne, Mr J S Taylor, Major and Mrs Murray, Mr H Hill, Miss Wade, Mr H J Shondford, Mr Ball, Mrs A B aufort, Miss F G Wodehouse.

Per Rajpootana—Mrs Hume, Miss Hume, Mr Barnfather, Col Grant.

Per Historian—Capt Smith and Dr Fawcett.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Mathilde—7th February, Barque Cholula of Liverpool from Calcutta 26 days out, bound to London, all well ; 10th February, a Ship (above) G H F K I from Liverpool 23 days out, bound to Rangoon, all well ; 28th February, Thomas S Stowe from Colombo 21 days out, bound to Akyab, all well.

MADRAS.

Mar.	DEPARTURES.	
5	Mahratta (s)	Calcutta.
	Rajah of Cochin.....	Port Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brankscme Hall s—35 hogsheads ale, Wallace and Co ; 20 carks aerated waters, J C Buckby and Co.
Propontis s—2 bags corks, Byramjee Nusserwanjee ; 1,598 bars iron, Mirjee Cowasjee.
Alverton s—600 bundles iron, Tezpall Gopejee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Salsette s—235 numbers cast iron pipes, W and A Graham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naples s—4 cases bottling wire, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 25 cases old tom, Eduljee Banajee ; 9 cases Prussian blue, Tyebally Esufally and Co ; 25 cases glassware, Manjee Canjee ; 51 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 7 cases blacking, Wallace and Co.
Sylvia s—4 casks zinc paint, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Emma s—30 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Winged Hunter—250 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 345 bags myrambollams, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Earl of Zetland—22 bales cotton, Muncokram Candass.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.
Agnes Oswald—161 cwt bones, Ailu Mahomed Hassum ; 400 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 Bales cotton, Pestonjee Cursetjee and Co.
European s—2324 cwt myrabollams, Remington and Co ; 540 cwt myrabollams, Soonderdass Damodhur, 22 bales wool, Rajoomal Ramchund ; 10 bales cotton, S L Macnaughton ; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 157 bales cotton, Gunbeychund Mugnej ; 100 bales cotton, M Megee and Co ; 66 bales cotton, Ramsay son Roogenath ; 51 cases Ginger, Bhunjee Purshotum.
Brahmin Hall s—14 cwt dry ginger, Veerchund Hemraj ; 1000 cwt myrab llams, W and A Graham and Co ; 210 bales wool, Nursey Khattow ; 66 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussenjee ; 100 bales cotton, Nowrangjee Mancekjee and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Nowchund Khimchund, 71 bales cotton, Famerumbna Rampurt 64 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 250 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co ; 70 bales cotton waste, G Dwarkadass, 100 bales cotton, G Cullianjee.
Italia s—125 bales wool, and 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 56 bales cotton, G Molchund ; 61 bales cotton, Pitambardass Girdhurlal.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—650 cwt's myrabollams, W Nicol and Co ; 1 cwt ivory, J P Khalkokhina ; 19 cases fishmaw, Rajunbhoy Ajoobhoy ; 30 cwts cloves, Allarakhia Khakey and Co ; 6½ cwts cloves, Meerally Soomar ; 356 cwts cloves, Dawood Bulloo and Co ; 198 cwts cloves, Nanabhoy Gulambcosein ; 80 cwts cloves, M C Ebram ; 43 bales cotton waste, Khanmahomed Nencey ; 5 bundles skins, Sallymahomed Sarjee ; 9 bales shides and skins, Ahmoomeah and Co ; 16 bales hides, Hassam Nooranmahomed ; 119 bags myrabollams, N Goolam Hoosein ; 300 bags myrabollams, Mahomed Allana ; 7 Palaces, assorted star, Moorajee Nathu ; 26 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co ; 8 bales hides, Munjee Allarukhia ; 27 cases peacock feathers, Munji Allarukhia ; 25 packages cloves, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co ; 7½ cwts ivory, J P Khalkokhina ; 187½ cwts myrabollams, Ebram Walljee ; 125 bags myrabollams, Ebram Walljee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Forest Grove—600 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Isac Reed—1,200 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontes s—8,482 cwts teaseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—400 bales cottoo, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—216 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Italia s—50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Vencur, Lt-Col, Bl 8th Regt N I, from sick leave, from England.
Carnegy, Col, By 21st N I, from leave, from Mahableshwur.
Hamilton, Capt, By 5th N I, on privilege leave, from Poona.

MARCH 7.

Moffitt, Surg-Major, By 2-13th Regt, on privilege leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Auchinleck, Capt, By R A, on leave, to Mhow.

MARCH 6.

Brebner, Surg Major, Ms A M D, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Hervey, Lt-Col, By 2nd Queens, on leave, to Kurrachee.

MARCH 7.

Cooke, Capt, By 3rd H Ms, from sick leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 788, dated 7th December 1877, the date of Sub-Conductor Wiseman's promotion to Conductor should be 7th December, and not 29th August 1877, as therein stated.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure in March, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major J Gatacre, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 23rd N I.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for thirteen months from date of departure in May next : Surgeon G A Macmichael, M D.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave : Capt A M Hogg, Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Commander, Second Sind Horse.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave : Surgeon-Major H Cook, M D.

Conductor James Butler, Ordnance Department, having been invalided, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on a monthly pension of Rs. 100 payable at Bombay.

Captain F S Leacock, Commanding No 1 Company Sappers and Miners, Aden, has been attached as Assistant Commissariat Officer at that station in addition to his own, from the date on which he relieved Lieut Colonel J S D Bolton, who proceeded to Europe on medical certificate, to that of his being relieved by an officer of the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire on full pay :—Surgeon-Major J Lumsdaine,

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified :—Lieut W Loch, 2nd March.

The services of Lieut J W S Mercer, of Her Majesty's 18th Native Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Commissariat Department, he is directed to join that Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G C Reynell, M A, Chaplain of Byculla, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date of his being relieved.

The Rev J F Forbes, M A, having been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, is admitted to the service from the 28th February 1878. The Reverend Mr. Forbes is appointed to act as Chaplain of Bombay, during the absence of the Rev G C Reynell, M A, on privilege leave.

The Rev W Mulford, M A, Chaplain of Camp, Belgaum, and the Reverend A G Fyvie, M A, Acting Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Poona, are granted three months' privilege leave, each, from the date of his being relieved. The Rev W Jones is appointed to act as Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Poona, during the absence of the Rev Mr. Cane on privilege leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

(February 27.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A D Pollen having returned to Bombay from furlough on the 16th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification, dated the 23rd December 1876, and subsequently extended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is cancelled.

Mr A D Pollen is appointed to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence of Mr Naylor on three months' privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr H Maxwell, Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay, Civil Side, is allowed leave of absence for three weeks with effect from the 21st instant.

Mr J F Hathornthwaite, Professor of Mathematics in Elphinstone College, is allowed seven months' leave of absence on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major H V Carter, M D, is appointed to act as Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major H Cook on sick leave, or until further orders. Dr Carter is also appointed to act as Professor of Hygiene in the same College.

Mr T B Kirkham is appointed to act in the Third Grade during the absence of Mr Russell, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb S V Patwardhan is appointed to act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division, in the Fourth Grade, during the absence of Mr Russell, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb V B Sohoni is appointed to act as Principal, Poona Training College, during the absence of Rao Saheb S V Patwardhan, or until further orders.

Mr Vasapek Krishna Gore is appointed to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Rhandesh, during the absence of Mr Sohoni, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr S J Harrison, Cotton Inspector, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Bapu Pandurang, District Deputy Collector of Satara, is granted leave of absence for three months, and Rao Saheb Wasudeo Gopal Soman, Mamlatdar of Nandurbar, is appointed to act as District Deputy Collector of Satara during the absence.

Mr G F M Grant, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr G Macleod, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to Europe for the period of his leave.

Mr A Grey, Commissioner, S D, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from 29th April. Mr Grey is also allowed 15 days' qualifying leave.

Mr W R Pratt, Collector and Magistrate of the District of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Hamilton Hunter Deputy Collector of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 15th instant, or such earlier date as he may avail himself of.

Mr J A Wilkins, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests of the First Grade.

Mr Tyler Manager, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the Third Grade is promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

Captain J G Meadows is promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests, with effect from 17th November.

Lieut W P Kennedy, Acting Second Assistant Resident at Aden, passed his Department I Examination according to the Lower Standard in Subject II, Nos 4 and 5 (Judicial), on the 23rd January.

Mr W Shearer to be Assistant Cotton Inspector, Dharwar, with effect from the date he assumed charge of that appointment.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ardaseir Jamsetji to act as Huzur Deputy Collector of Nasik during the absence of Mr W R Hamilton, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J Frith, R A, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor, and Mr Alfred Mull passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the Higher Standard, on the 25th instant.

Mr Vinayak Wasudeo, Oriental Translator to Government, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Surgeon-Major H V Carter, M D, to act as First Physician, Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H Cook on sick leave or till further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, Extra District Deputy Collector of Kaladgi, is appointed, as a temporary measure, an Assistant to the Collector of Bombay, and to assist the Collector in carrying out the provisions of the Bombay Licence Tax, 1878.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F B Maclaren to act, as a temporary measure, as Executive Engineer, Nasik, on that appointment being vacated by Lieutenant Goldie, R E, on the 20th instant.

Mr. Duncan George is appointed an Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Colonel White, R E, reverted to his substantive appointment in the Public Works Department, Railway, as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bombay, with effect from the 20th instant, i.e. the date from which he has availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in G G O No 126 of 1878.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE THIRD SERIES of LECTURES will be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold-weather, term of 1878-79. Subject :—HEBREW and the other SEMITIC LANGUAGES. The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th February 1878.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THERE will be NO PARADE or DRILL on SATURDAY MORNING next, so as to give the Members of the Corps time for the CLEANING of their ARMS and ACCOUTREMENTS to enable them to turn-out punctually at 4 p.m. in front of the Gymkhana.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.

Bombay, 7th March 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOLDIE—March 7th, at Nasik, the wife of Mark Goldie, Esq., R. E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WHITTEN—ZINCKE—March 7th, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, B. A., William C. Whitten, to Eliza Maria, only daughter of the late W. Zincke, Bombay City Mission.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

COLLIS—STEWART—1st Christ Church, Rawul Pindi, by the Rev W F Armstrong, Chaplain, Francis William Collis, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major A Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

GUEST—WESTWOOD—February 27th, at Pothanore, by the Reverend J Sharp and assisted by the Reverend J Guest, father of the Bridegroom, James Adolphus Guest, to Eva, Adelaide Burke Westwood, daughter of Mr James Westwood, Railway Apothecary.

LANE—YOUNG—March 2nd, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev H J Matthew, M A, James Horsburgh Lane, Officiating Director, Government Telegraph Department, to Alice, elder daughter of Colonel J Nowell Young, Judge Advocate-General, Bengal.

DEATHS.

CONDON—March 5th, at Fort St. George, of consumption, E H Condon, Esq. M D, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1878.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper received by the Mail helps us to put a correct interpretation on that portion of the Treaty of Peace which defines the boundaries of the new Tributary State of Bulgaria. At the Conference held in Constantinople in December 1876, the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers agreed that the autonomous State of Bulgaria should consist of two vilayets, or provinces, the Eastern province having Tirnova for its capital, and the Western Sofia. The correspondence on this subject between Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby is now published, along with two sketch maps showing the area and limits of the Provinces proposed to be constituted, and these correspond very closely with the definition of Bulgaria given in the latest telegrams. The southern boundary of the State commences at Bourgas on the Roumelian coast of the Black Sea, and runs in a south-westerly direction across Roumelia and Macedonia, passing just to the north of Adrianople through Mustapha Pasha and Chaskoi, taking in Philippopolis and Bazarjik, and so on through Demir Hissar to Bitolia and Kastoria, on the very border of Thessaly. The northern boundary is of course the Danube from Widdin to the sea. The line dividing the eastern from the western vilayet is drawn southwards from Rahova on the Danube, through Orkhanie, Ichtiman, and Samakova to Demir Hissar. According to the original scheme, Nisch was included in the vilayet of Sofia, but we suppose that the Servians will now get this city at least as their share of the spoil. The important matter, as regards these boundaries, is that the State contained within them does not touch the Ægean at any point, the southern line being kept well inland, and leaving the whole coast round from the Dardanelles to beyond Salonika in the possession of the Turks. We do not think it is likely that the Russians have ventured to enlarge the limits of Bulgaria beyond those fixed by the Conference ; and the statement in a recent telegram,—that the whole valley of the Maritza was claimed for the new State,—which misled us into supposing the Russians were bent on getting possession of Enos and establishing a new Sebastopol on the Mediterranean side of Constantinople, probably meant merely the upper valley of the Maritza—that is to say, the districts of Tatar Bazarjik and Philippopolis down to the neighbourhood of Adrianople. It must be owned that the Russians have some justification for claiming, at the close of a successful war, the execution of an agreement for the constitution of a Bulgarian State to which all Europe had given its adhesion before war was declared. It will be difficult for England to find any plausible objection to this provision of the Treaty of Peace. Nor, to judge by the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons on the 8th ult., will England attempt "to cripple or fetter the extension of free and good government to the "Christian populations of Turkey," even although she may not think this extension can really be secured by the occupation of Bulgaria for two years by 50,000 Russian troops and the administration of that State by a Russian Commission. She must, however, take into consideration the fact that the virtual subjection of Bulgaria to Russian authority, coupled with the cession of Armenia, and the imposition on Turkey of a crushing penalty of £45,000,000 sterling which that ruined State is quite unable to pay, amounts to what Sir Stafford calls "a reconstruction of "the whole system of South-Eastern Europe" for the exclusive advantage of Russia. It is obvious that, if such a Treaty as has just been signed were ratified by a Congress of the European Powers, Russia could continue her encroachments on Turkey at her leisure and make the Porte do her bidding, and England would be left without any guarantee whatever for the maintenance of what is, with her, the paramount principle of her foreign policy, the keeping open of the Straits. The Chancellor of the Exchequer laid it down "with absolute certainty, that "whatever is the arrangement which ought to "be made, it should be one that will render it "impossible for, any single Power to close up "the entrance to the Straits." But this condition cannot be satisfied, whatever modification may be made of existing arrangements as to the navigation of the Straits, so long as Russia has Turkey powerless under her thumb, and will suffer no other power to come near her prostrate victim ; and it does not appear that Russia means to let the Conference or Congress discuss and alter the terms of the Treaty directly affecting her own position towards Turkey, though she graciously consents to treat the question of opening the Dardanelles as one of European interest. We cannot believe it possible that the English Government will consent to nominate a representative to a Congress which is to fulfil the dearest wish of Prince Gortschakoff's heart by annulling all the results of the Crimean War. The very suggestion of holding a Congress instead of a Conference, as it were to give a more solemn sanction to the new settlement of South-Eastern Europe, and stamp it with a character of permanence such as belonged to the settlement effected by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, is an insult to the nations of Western Europe, which cannot possibly see in the conquest of Turkey by Russia and its inevitable consequences anything but a permanent menace to the peace of the world. The proposal to hold a Congress at Berlin under the Presidency of Prince Bismarck can only, if it has really been made, cover a conspiracy to flout the pretensions of England, trample on her boasted interests, and cajole or overawe her into registering her own humiliation and effacement from the list of Imperial Powers. We have too much faith in the newly awakened spirit of the English nation to believe that any English representative will attend such a Congress with the approval of the country ; and, if the Government is cowardly enough to degrade itself by accepting Prince Bismarck's invitation, it will soon find that in trying to avoid war it has compassed its own destruction.

Since this article was written we have received a telegram stating distinctly that the Bulgarian State, as defined in the Treaty of Peace, does include a portion of the Ægean littoral on the Macedonian coast, so that the Russians have secured to themselves a way of approach to the Mediterranean which makes them independent of the decision of Europe regarding the Dardanelles. They have thus gone far beyond the terms of the programme adopted at the Conference of Constantinople, and have supplied England with an additional reason for refusing to take any part in the proposed European Congress.

IT would be easy for some good-natured friend of the description emphatically immortalised by Sir Fretful Plagiary to suggest to the present Governor of Bombay that he must be suffering severely from *scabies loquendi*, for during the past few months he has been making speeches at an alarming rate, of an alarming length, and with an equally alarming affectation of Oriental learning. It may be questioned whether he does much good by his laborious efforts in public-speaking, so that his medical advisers might advantageously hint that a little silence would do him good and relieve the minds of those who are watching his career with some anxiety. We are not even sure that some of his speeches have not done harm by their invidiousness, however well meant they may have been. On three recent occasions the Parsees have had three formidable speeches all to themselves, while the other great sections of the native community have not been so honoured—a distinction which very possibly is the cause of a little irritation and jealousy. The position he has assumed towards the Parsee community is very like that of a father. He praises them, glories with them in the pride of their ancestry and blue blood, and then turns round and lectures them upon the state of their morals. The Hindoos and Mahomedans are perhaps disposed to grumble because he does not aspire to be their father, too, for they feel they have as much right to be petted and lectured as their Aryan brethren the Parsees. However, we advise them to have a little patience. Their turn will come some day, when Sir Richard will spread abroad his hands and say, "bless you, my children !" in three or four columns. We are certain that his sympathies are too large to find adequate room for expansion upon Parsees alone. Moreover, those sections of the community may find consolation in the reflection that perhaps Sir Richard's addresses to the Parsees have not been very flattering after all, for we think that they contained some bitter truths which were so nicely tied up in big sentences that at first they were not perceived by the persons for whose digestion he had prepared them. It may be the old story of the fox and the grapes over again, but if we were the jealous communities this is certainly the way we should look at the matter. A father is often a very desirable acquaintance to possess, but when he happens to be exceedingly fond of talking, and of saying things you have often read of before about virtue, morality, and industry, he is apt to become just a little tiresome. After Sir Richard's last speech at the Nowsaree Tower of Silence—from the name of which he scorned to take a hint by holding his peace—we daresay that even the Parsees are beginning to find out that having a Governor as a parental adviser is not an unmixed blessing. So we would ask the Hindoos and Mahomedans not to fret too much if, up to this time, Sir Richard has not found leisure to make them several long speeches specially prepared for their edification. If he chooses to tell the Parsees that they boast of the bluest blood in the world, they may console themselves by reflecting that at the very least, according to the best present human information, they sprang from Adam. A Norman nobleman once proudly told an Anglo-Saxon that his ancestors had come over with the Conquest. "But I think my ancestors were there to receive them," was the reply. The moral of the story is obvious : if ever a person has existed with blue blood, why, there are people who can point to the Creation, and say that their ancestors must have had "blue blood" also. And, again, if it pleases Sir Richard to dilate on the fabulous deeds of Rustom, or to point a moral with the Persian peacock called the Shah-murg, or even to expatiate on the deeds performed by Zal through the inspiration of that wonderful and eccentric bird, they may cheer their souls with a remembrance of the glorious deeds of a thousand ancestors—their Ghengis Khans, their Alarics, their Timours, their Babers, their Humayoons, their Shah Jehans, their Aurungzebes, *et hoc genus omne*. So you see, there is very little after all to fret about. Ancestry is not much less ancient for one person than another. Even a village pariah must have an old genealogical connection, and although the details of the connection may be unknown, still remember that nothing can spring from nothing, and that if the satellites of Mars were not discovered until the other day that was scarcely the fault of the planets. Even a potato must have an origin coeval with the magnificent palm trees that we will take for granted adorned the shady lanes of the Garden of Eden. Why, it is not so very long ago since the full-dress of the ancient Briton was due entirely to an arrangement of a few feathers more or less appropriately distributed over his body, and the application of one or two bright and elementary paints.

Sir Richard Temple has a wonderful love for the "Shah-nama," or Persian book of kings. It would appear that on the slightest provocation he must break out about it. His remarkable speech at the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy memorial meeting, it was brought in to adorn most of his morals. Its stories about that awful Rustom were used to teach the Parsees that if they cannot now ride, draw the bow, or speak the truth, in the same degree that the ancient Parsees were taught, they may at all events endeavour to perfect themselves in such gymnastic sports as cricket. Again, the mere fact of its ever having been written was employed to prove that Parsees and Mahomedans should ever live together in brotherly love, because it was to the encouragement given by Mahomedans to literature that it owes its existence. In *conclusion*, after having conveyed to his listeners the obscure lessons that may be drawn from the Shah-nama, Sir Richard said that there is no class the British Government likes better than the Parsees ; that there is no class in whose loyalty it reposes greater confidence than that of the Parsees—all which may be quietly accepted as the compliments due to the occasion, to the speaker's desire that the morals drawn from the Shah-nama might be made acceptable to the community at which they were pointed, and as illustrate his apologue that nowadays the British Government is the Shah-marg to which the Parsees, as the descendants of Zal, must look for protection. His desire to make the Shah-nama a powerful inculcator of morality was shown even more markedly at the Nowsaree Towers of Silence the other day. If his meaning before was veiled, there could be no mistake about it on that occassion. Sir Richard seemed to say—If my intentions were not inserted into the Parsee community on the point of a delicate rapier, they shall be knocked into them this time with a bludgeon. He practically told the Parsees that not only were they lazy, but that whereas their ancestors were, among other things, taught to use the bow and arrow and speak the truth, in these degenerate days the only bow they draw is the "long-bow"—which is very distressing. In the course of his long speech—delivered more or less directly in reply to one of those memorials expressive of loyalty for which the Parsees are remarkable—he quoted from Draper's "Conflict between Religion and Science" to prove that once upon a time the Persian kingdom was a very large one, and that they had built some very wonderful cities and buildings, and planned several gigantic schemes of irrigation. The Parsees of Nowsaree, if they did not know it before from the commonest rudiments of history, learned now that the pillared halls of Persepolis were filled with miracles of art in the way of carving, scrulpture, enamels, obelisks, sphinxes, and colossal bulls ; that Ecbatana, another notoriously famous place in Eastern history, was once defended by seven huge walls and contained palaces of which the roofs were (after the true characteristics of sumptuous barbaric art) adorned with gold and silver. An Empire containing such splendours could only have been consolidated with great labour—an obvious fact which the traditions of the inevitable Shah-nama were dragged in to prove. Zal, Rustom, and other Persian heroes were referred to ; on this occasion the Shah-murg was permitted to repose in its grave of distempered imagination. Then an extract was read from a book called the "Blue Banner" by M. Leon Cahan, in which an account is given about somebody who was dramatically explaining that he was conspiring on behalf "of the nomads who have "broad faces and scanty beards, like we have, "against the men with long noses and bushy "beards ; it is the battle of the desert and the "prairie against the cultivated land." We can imagine the feelings of the Zoroastrians who were gathered round their Tower of Silence as they endeavoured to discover what possible relation these quotations could have with the business in hand. Sir Richard, however, endeavoured to enlighten them. His moral, he said, was that as long as nations are industrious, laborious, enduring and self-sacrificing, so long they are able to maintain themselves ; after which he went on to advise Parsees to study and practise the arts of agricul

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE RUSSIAN PEACE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Three hundred and ten millions of roubles, the balance of the indemnity of 1,410 millions of roubles, demanded by Russia in the revised peace conditions, after allowing 1,100 millions of roubles for cession of territory in Armenia, are payable to the Russian Government in cash.

The occupation of Erzeroum and Trebizonde is not mentioned in the conditions, but the Russian troops, when returning from Armenia, are to embark at Trebizonde.

As regards Bulgaria, the terms remain as previously stated, viz. that a Russian commission shall superintend the new tributary state for two years, whilst 50,000 Russian troops occupy it for the same period.

The Russians are to evacuate European Turkey in three months, and Asiatic Turkey in six months.

Reuter's special correspondent at Constantinople states, that the Porte sanctions Russian troops remaining at San Stephanos, while the British Ironclad Squadron is in the Sea of Marmora.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

It is expected that a European Congress will be held at Berlin instead of the proposed Conference at Baden-Baden, and that Prince Bismarck will be the President.

THE NEW BULGARIAN COAST.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The new Bulgarian State includes the Ægean littoral from the River Karrasson to half way between Tavalla (? Kavalla) and Dedeagatch and the Black Sea littoral between Keyimtabiassi and Mangalia.

The Russian troops on their return will embark from the Bulgarian ports on the Ægean and Black Sea littorals.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 7.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, with the outward English Mails of 22nd Feb., left here for Bombay at midnight last night.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5 1/16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-8⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do, ...	82½
5 per cent. do, ...	91¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110
Bar Silver	54½
Departure—Sicily.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 7, 7.55 A. M.

Mail steamer Pekin from Aden arrived.

WITH regard to the proposed purchase of the foreshore properties, it should be clearly understood that it is only the foreshore rights, and not the whole landed estate of the Colaba Company which the Government seeks to acquire.

THE first Parsee breach of promise case has come to an end at length, though it would appear we have not heard the last of the legal proceedings that may arise out of it, as there is a probability of a prosecution for perjury. Goolbai, a Parsee girl, was betrothed by her parents while a child (as is the custom among Parsees) to Maneckjee, also a child, on behalf of whom his parents acted; and, in accordance with another custom amongst Parsees, the children were thrown very much together, with the result (which it is to be hoped is not customary) that when they reached a mature age, the young man seduced the young lady and then renounced his engagement. Proceedings were taken on behalf of the girl in the Police Court, which were withdrawn on the youth making suitable provision for the maintenance of the child; and afterwards, a suit was brought in the Bombay High Court for damages for breach of promise of marriage. This suit was strenuously opposed by the defendant, who imputed the paternity of the child to "some other person or persons," and averred that as soon as he arrived at years of discretion he refused to recognise and fulfill the contract which had been made on his behalf by his parents, and by which he was engaged to marry the defendant, who, by-the-bye, was first cousin. The upshot is that Mr. Justice Bayley has awarded the plaintiff Rs. 3,000 damages (and stated that he should have awarded a higher sum if the defendant had been able to pay it) with costs; and the learned Judge asserted in his judgment that the defence was "a false and a most dishonest and malicious one, supported by reckless and wholesale false evidence on the part of the defendant, his father (who his Lordship regretted to hear was a Justice of the Peace), his mother, his two brothers, his father's manager and coachman, and his friends." The Counsel for the prosecution applied for, and was accorded, permission to "prosecute such of the witnesses of the defence as the plaintiff may be advised for perjury."

MAJOR MALCOLM, H. M.'s 34th Regiment, has met with an accident at Ferozepore. His horse put his foot into a hole and came down, Major Malcolm dislocating his shoulder in the fall. It is reported that he is progressing very favourably.

THE appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Government *versus* Mr. E. Chambers, in the matter of the right of Government to assess for land-revenue some land in the civil station of Nagpore, has been withdrawn on Mr. Chambers offering to withdraw altogether from the suit and to pay all costs up to date.

WE regret to observe, says the *Indian Church Gazette*, in the Letters Patent of the Bishop of Rangoon, that he is empowered only to choose his Archdeacons from among the Chaplains. This appears to be a great mistake. Why should not Missionaries have an equal share in the dignity and honour of an Archdeacon, whatever that may be?

THE death of Surgeon Major E. H. Condon, of the Army Medical Department, is reported as having taken place at Madras on the 5th inst. He came to Madras in November last on account of an affection of the lungs which made his longer residence in England unadvisable. A cold caught on the voyage greatly aggravated the disease, and he succumbed to consumption.

A PASSENGER by the s. s. Sirius writes a pitiful letter of his experience of the voyage from Calcutta. He says that five days in the Hooghly prepared them for a tedious journey, which was realised by the steamer breaking down several times, and having eventually to remain at Port Said for repairs. In the Mediterranean she broke down again before reaching Malta, and yet again *en route* to Gibraltar, where our correspondent left her to proceed in a P. and O. Co.'s steamer, finally reaching England eleven weeks after he had left Calcutta.

AN official enquiry has elicited the fact that mismanagement on the part of the authorities of the Rajputana State Railway, which was made in some of the public papers in reference to an accident that occurred at the Bewai station on the 7th May 1877, was entirely unfounded. The accident was unimportant in character, causing no injury to passengers and very slightly damage to the stock; and it was entirely due to the carelessness of a pointsman who disobeyed the direct orders of the station master and turned an incoming train on to the wrong line, though the station master had himself superintended the unlocking of the points. The pointsman was convicted of this culpable negligence and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A RESIDENT tells us (*Pioneer*) that on the 2nd instant, at one minute after twelve o'clock, Simla experienced one of the longest continued earthquakes ever known there. The wave or movement came first from east-by-south, and lasted for about a minute, when it shifted to north-east, and increased in intensity, from a tremor to a roll; the shocks recurring without intermission for *nine full minutes*, the last being exactly at ten minutes past noon. Every one rushed out of his house for safety's sake. The weather was beautifully clear during the whole of the day. This is the third earthquake in Simla during the past six months, and each one has been severe. Sometimes a whole twelve-month elapses without such visitations.

THE statement regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 23rd ultimo says, that "the weather has been warm with dry easterly winds. There is now little field labour procurable, except in rice lands, and there has in consequence been a small but general increase on relief works. Permission has been given to revive the grain dole in villages to infirm and bed-ridden paupers, as there appeared likely to be a necessity for this precaution during the next two or three months. Measures have also been taken to strengthen the system of road-patrolling by the police along the main routes. The latest reports from the districts are satisfactory and show no increased pressure on the people."

WE reported yesterday the terrible fire that lately destroyed a relief-house in Tientsin and with it one thousand lives. Later information states, that the loss of life was much greater. The *Shanghai Herald* contains the following account of this truly horrible occurrence:—"About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th January, a fire broke out among the matsheds in one of the relief-yards. A strong N.-E. wind was blowing at the time, and scarcely an hour passed before the sheds were all burned, and between 2,800 and 3,000 women and children were suffocated or burned to death. As correct an estimate as I can get gives the number of inmates as 3,000, of whom only a little over 100 escaped. The location of this soup-kitchen was unfortunate. On the east side was the city ditch, on the part of the south and west sides was an ice pit, while houses lined the remaining sides. In addition, it was surrounded by a strong fence of kauling stalks plastered with mud, in whichthere was only one gate. And it is said that on the bursting forth of the flames, the gate-keeper locked the gate and ran away. Many of the Chinese showed much courage in trying to render assistance. The scene at the time was terrible beyond description. The scene presented after the fire had done it work was ghastly and horrible, and the picture of it rises before my mind as one that can never be effaced. The contortions of the features, the position of the body, hands, limbs, mouth and eyes, the same as when the flame and smoke overtook them, reminded one of the descriptions of Pompeii."

THE *Madras Times*—"If men in Madras would but speak aloud what they now say in undertones, and communicate to each other in brief notes, it would be found that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction with the new famine taxation. The Hon. W. Hudleston will need all the powers of persuasion which the most captivating orator ever possessed to convince those who are about to be taxed that the course now adopted is eminently the right one. Of course, the measure now proposed will be passed, with the minimum of discussion too, for there is no European member in Council to throw fresh light upon it, or to show what the people themselves who have to pay think of the matter. Indeed, it may be said that little is thought and nothing is said. More than a month ago we ventured to urge upon the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association that it was their paramount duty to consider the subject closely and take action upon it. No signs are apparent of anything having been done by either body. Further, some of our contemporaries, who can loudly applaud energetic action in Bombay, have been mute as mice regarding class-taxation in Madras. However, now that the draft bill is actually in our hands, and must be passed in less than a month, so that the collection may commence in April, we may expect that something will be done. A strong but respectfully worded remonstrance should, we submit, be addressed to the Supreme Government, and though we may not stave off the present measure—nothing that is likely to be done could have that effect—we may show that there is cause for re-consideration, and, next year, improvement will take place. There is no need to embitter the authorities against a well-considered petition and make them heedless of reasonable complaint, by charging them with a deliberate attempt to ease themselves at the expense of the trading and agricultural communities. To those who know the members of the Supreme Government, such an idea is ludicrously absurd. We ourselves profess to be actuated by fitting and proper motives in the opposition we express to the measure, and we ought to assume that others who take a different view to ours are honest likewise. We are convinced that a respectfully worded protest would do great things for us. There is, as we have said, strong feeling against the new taxes in Madras; it will be a pity if this feeling does not find expression."

THE Liberals in Scotland have been victorious all along the line. Even their own divisions have not undone them. Mr. Stewart, the Advanced Liberal candidate at Greenock, was returned by a majority of 59, though two other candidates drew away 1,756 votes. Mr. Parker has been returned in Perthshire by an overwhelming majority over the local Conservative candidate, Mr. Mackie; and in Leith the Conservatives were only able to poll 1,700 votes, as compared with 4,800 polled by the successful Liberal.

A WARM discussion (says the *Daily Telegraph* of the 14th February) took place in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday in reference to the proposal which has been mooted to place an Excise tax on the product of Indian cotton mills equivalent to the import duty levied throughout India on English cotton goods. To understand the position it is necessary to premise that the Lancashire people have been agitating for years to obtain the repeal of the Indian import duty, which is equal to about five per cent. of the value of the gooods, and is, of course, so far a protection to the native manufacturers against the competition of English goods. A total repeal of this duty has been promised more than once of late, Lord Salisbury having, in particular, expressed himself as strongly opposed to it; but the abolition was prudently made contingent on a general improvement in the revenues of our great dependency. That, unhappily, has not yet occurred; the famine, and other causes which we need not particularise, have made serious retrenchment impossible, and permanent additions to the revenue difficult, to say the least. Accordingly, the necessities of the fiscal position compel the retention of the duties, and the Lancashire manufacturers have been reduced to the advocacy of a course which Mr. John Bright says is "dictated by passion and disappointment"—that is, they insist upon the imposition of an Indian Excise tax on native cotton manufactures to balance the import duty on English goods. The language used in the resolution which led to the debate in the Chamber of Commerce is ingenious. The immediate abolition of the Customs duty is claimed, but it is added that, if the condition of the Indian finances does not admit of a pledge being given to that effect, the Chamber should "press for the imposition of an Excise duty for the removal of the protective character of the import duties." Now there is, of course, no objection in the abstract to put an Excise on home-made cloths any more than on home-made spirits, should the needs of revenue suggest the step; but the Lancashire people do not take that ground. They suggest that, as the native manufacturer has the advantage of his English rivals by a duty which is practically protective to the extent of five per cent., he should be saddled with a counter-vailing burden of the same amount, so that both sides may start on an equality in ministering to the wants of the consumer. But what about him? Is he, besides being obliged to pay higher for English goods through the operation of the Customs tariff, to be also mulcted to a similar extent when he wants to buy home-made goods, not because State necessities require it, but to produce a theoretical equality between the Lancashire and the Bombay millowner? This is the ground on which Mr. Bright denounces the Excise notion as "odious and intolerable," and so far he will carry with him public opinion, which no more wants to see the native peasant taxed in the miasued name of Free Trade than the English mill owners taxed in the name of Protection. He is consistent; but the novelty in the discussion at Manchester was that we had ardent Free-traders and warm personal admirers of Mr. Bright, such as Mr. Slagg and Mr Hugh Mason, separating themselves from him, denouncing his views, and weaving ingenious arguments to show that the Hindoo would be benefited by the infliction of a tax which must lead to the repeal both of it and of the original tax. This broadly put, is the position they take up; and, of course, it is untentable. The import duties must stand or fall—probably fall—on their own merits; but the Indian people must not, in the name of Free Trade, have two burdens laid on instead of one.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE annual prize delivery at this institution took place yesterday evening, when H. E. the Governor attended and delivered an address, in which he made an appeal on behalf of the funds of the school, and exhorted the Masters and Mistresses to pay attention to practical education, and to take care to make their pupils "contented with that state of life to which it shall please God to call them." We shall publish a full report of the proceedings to-morrow.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED
TO THE ADVERTISEMENT OF
WILSON'S
GIGANTIC HIPPODROME.
FIRST PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY EVENING, 9TH MARCH.

AN ENGLISH RADICAL ON TURKS AND RUSSIANS AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

We give below a full report of the remarkable speech of Mr. Cowen, the member for Newcastle, in the debate of Monday, Feb. 11, on the Vote of Credit. The true sentiments of the English nation with regard to both Turkey and Russia have never been more powerfully expressed. Had any of the Tory Ministers had the ability and courage to say six months ago what the Radical member for Newcastle has so well said now, Lord Beaconsfield's Government would have carried the whole nation with it and stopped Russia in mid-career:—

Mr. Cowen said he should not have troubled the House on that occasion were it not for some comments which had been made by the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich on Friday on some observations which had fallen from him a few nights before. The right hon. gentleman had misunderstood those observations and had, he was quite sure unintentionally, misrepresented him. Had he been in the House when the right hon. gentleman spoke he should have answered him there and then. (Hear, hear.) He did not profess to give the precise words which were used by the rigth hon. gentleman on the occasion to which he was referring, but he had said, in effect, that he had defended the doctrine of allowing the Government to have exclusive authority in foreign matters, and of accepting implicity, and without criticism, their decisions upon such matters. He had, he believed, stated the substance of the right hon. gentleman's charge more correctly: but he did not know that there was a single member of the House who would subscribe to such a political doctrine. It might flourish in the arbitrary atmosphere of the Russian Autocracy, but so far as he was concerned, he altogether repudiated the charge. (Cheers.) He had spoken entirely without premeditation, urged by the feelings which rose unbidden to his lips when he heard the startling and important statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (their opinion; and if he had done was to put into poor language the well-known sentiment which the Whig statesman, poet, and historian had put into the mouth of the Roman minstrel when, mourning over the memories of the heroic past, he regretted that the time had gone by.

"When none were for a party
"But all were for the State."

(Cheers). He had no wish to recede from the expressions which he had used. What he had said and meant to say he was prepared to stand by to the letter. [Cheers.] His statement was that, while domestic affairs might be discussed fully and calmly, yet when national interests were at stake, and at a moment when the national existence might be imperilled, we ought to forget whether we were Whigs, Radicals, or Conservatives, and remember only that we were Englishmen. (Cheers.) That was the full point and measure of his observations. He did not say—it would have been absured to do so—that hon. gentlemen who sat around him were not entitled to speak and vote as they had done; but his conception of what was patriotic had led him to take a different course. (Cheers.) The general principles of our policy, whether the Government, for instance, should act the part of partisans in a war or should remain neutral, must be settled by the nation; but that policy being agreed upon, the carrying it into effect should be left to the Executive Government. If they blundered in doing so, the House of Commons might censure, might dismiss, or when impeach them; but in a period of national peril they were the best judges of the steps which the national safety demanded. (Hear, hear.) In dealing with foreign affairs there were matters which could not be made public, in justice to the public interests. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman, the member for Greenwich, had said when speaking of the vote of £2,000,000 at the time of the Franco-German war, said that he did not state fully and completely the reasons why he had asked for that amount, because he could not do so without disadvantage to the public service; and was it not possible, he would ask, that the present Government may have reasons for a particular course of action which it would be just as inconvenient to divulge? (Hear, hear.) Concurring as they might with the great majority of the House as to the general principles of their foreign policy, when the moment for action came some sudden emergency might arise, some whisper escape, which might supply the circumstances by which their course would be governed, and which politicians recognized the justice of that view, he believed, and acted upon it. It was, then, he thought, to be regretted that party feeling should have been to so large an extent introduced into the present discussions. (Loud cheers.) Good men, both inside and outside the House, might have given way to a somewhat intolerant spirit; but while he appreciated their motives and respected their intentions he was not able to approve their views. While they had been suspicious of the action of our own Government, they had not hesitated to put the best interpretation on the conduct of Russia. (Cheers.) The proceedings of our own Government had been subjected to incessant and, he felt bound to add, unjust criticism. (Cheers.) There was no one in that House who had more consistently and more persistently against hon. gentlemen opposite than he had done—not even his hon. friend the member for Cavan (a laugh); but he would rather, nevertheless, trust Englishmen—his own countrymen, in other Russian or German—(Cheers.) He had no wish to disparage commerce, but he did not believe in those extreme epicureans who seemed only to be enamoured of the philosophy of barter. There was something, after all, better than a stall well littered. (Cheers.) The independence and integrity of Turkey, which his hon. friend the member for Liskeard had described as an exploded doctrine, had been, he could not forget, for generations a principle with English politicians. Over it we had gone to war, and had spent many millions of money to defend it. At the close of that war we had entered into treaties asserting the rights of Turkey as an European State, and pledging ourselves to the other European Powers to maintain her existence. That policy had been endorsed by the late Government in 1871, and no Ministry had felt itself warranted in interrupting the current of national policy without some manifest, direct, or indirect, from the nation. He was not pronouncing any opinion as to whether the Crimean war was just or necessary but the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Turkey was, he contended, just as much a principle of our foreign as Free Trade was of our domestic policy. Considerable change had, of course, of late occurred. Public opinion was in a transition state and its different leanings had been reflected within the walls of that House as well as in the country, and so of the Ministerial expressions and in the Cabinet. But the question remained—Was Turkey to be strangled and annihilated by those who murdered for the love of God? (Cheers.) He quite admitted that the Government of Turkey had been the subject of attack, and had been too weak or too apathetic to make its will felt, and in times of excitement it had enforced its edicts by acts which were sometimes cruel, often capricious, and not infrequently sanguinary. But they were admitted all this, they were prepared to say that the Government of Turkey was no worse than that of other Asiatic States which were countenanced by England, and that it was better than the Government of Egypt, which was supported by English influence. Turkey had the worst police system in any State, England only excepted, that he made worse by contact with depraved systems of Christian civilization: and Englishmen ought to make allowance for her shortcomings, especially when they recollected the ferocity of their own rule in Ireland in the past and the barbarity of it in the present, allowing a vast Imperial dependency to be let loose from all restraint to a system of bigotry and imperfect historical knowledge which led men to declare that every Moslem was little better than a wild beast—an anti-human specimen of humanity—and that the Ottoman Government was the fons et origo of all existence. (Cheers.) The Christians in Turkey, it was true, laboured under social disadvantages; but, on the other hand, they were relieved of the very onerous duty of bearing arms, and were absolutely free from military conscription. So far as the Turk was concerned, there was not only complete, but contemptuous toleration in Turkey. The material prosperity of Bulgaria, again, had been proved by a cloud of witnesses. The Bulgarian peasant was superior to the Russian farmer [cheers] and equal to the same class in this country. The fact had been so fully attested that he did not think any one would attempt to gainsay it. But, it was said, even if this statement was correct, it was no sufficient answer to the demands of the Christians for civil and religious liberty. He quite admitted the justice of those demands, but he wished to point out that the case of Bulgaria was not analogous with that of Italy, which had awakened so much sympathy in England. Italy had broadly-defined national features—the people were homogeneous, they spoke the same language, they had the same glorious national aspirations. That was also the case with the Slav and Servian nations, with the Latin race in Roumania, and with the Greeks; but it was not the case with the general population of Turkey proper. One village was Mahomedan, the next Christian, the third, perhaps, Jewish. The different sects, in fact, camped about in the country like an army. Were the Mahomedan despotism removed, a Christian form of despotism would simply take its place. (cheers). Hitherto, the Mahomedans had been the dominant race, because they had been the strongest and the most tolerant. Supplant them by Christians, and one form of exclusive rule would be set up for another—vulgarly speaking, they would merely put the boot on the other leg; and if the Christians had been ill-treated by the Turks, the Turks would certainly suffer under the Christians. We knew how the Servians and the Roumanians persecuted the Jews, how the Greek Church persecuted the Latin, how the Greek hated the Slav, and the Slav the Greek. These difficulties, he granted, were not of sufficient moment to justify the Turkish system; but he cited them to show that the creation of nationalities in Turkey proper, with its heterogeneous population, was a very different thing from the creation of nationalities among homogeneous populations like those of Hungary, Poland, or Italy. They had heard a great deal of the magnanimity of the Montenegrins, the chivalry of the Servians, and the patience of the Bulgarians; but the dispassionate historian, he believed, would say that the Christians of those races did not suffer less than their neighbours. Indeed, the balance of virtue, he believed, would be on the side of the Turks—not the Pashas, but the Turkish peasantry—who were the equals, not to say the superiors, of many of their Christian fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) He had heard that they were dead or dying, but on the spurs and in the passes of the Balkans they had recently given striking evidence that they were living. It had been asserted that Turkey consisted only of a collection of corrupt Pashas at Constantinople and a horde of semi-savage brigands from Asia. The war had shown them that there was a Turkish people. The admirable defence of Plevna would rank in history with the sieges of Antwerp, of Saragossa, of Londonderry, and of Kars; the name of Osman would be linked with the names of some of the foremost captains of the age. (Cheers.) Such complete and utter obedience, such generous self-sacrifice, such heroic devotion, as that of the Turkish soldiers in Plevna had vindicated the Turkey's right to live. (Cheers.) The great failings of the Turks had been their inability to adapt themselves to the incessant change of the present day; their traditions and their creed alike contributed to make them stationary. Rest they must move; if they did not, they would be crushed by the gigantic forces at work. Intelligent Turks recognised this, and had honestly tried to establish a Constitution and to reform their administration; and the gallant stand the Turks had made against their relentless foe had, he thought, in the eyes of all generous people, won for the remnants of the race at least another chance. (Cheers.) The Turkish Government of to-day were no worse, but better, than when we fought for Turkish independence in the Crimea. All that was now said about their cruelty was equally true when we made the treatics for their defence in 1856, and when the late Government affirmed and accentuated these treaties in 1871. (Cheers.) If Europe was to be a party to the suppression of religion with the Christians, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Turkey, except so far as was implied in diiect dealings with the border tribes, which had heretofore been treated as Khelat subjects. To ensure unity of policy in such dealings, it was decided that Major Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, should, under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind, be the medium of all intercourse and communications with the Murree and Boogtee tribes in all their branches; while it was arranged that, in the event of the Murree chief satisfying certain preliminary conditions, that officer should proceed into the Murree hills with power to make the arrangements previously contemplated.

10. The correspondence and orders above summarised were pursued to me in due course. The policy determined upon by Lord Northbrook's Government, was generally approved by Her Majesty's Government, although, as might have been gathered from the terms of my Despatch No. 91, of the 8th July 1875, the latter were unable to entertain very sanguine hopes that it would suffice to produce the results anticipated from it.

11. Meanwhile, the state of affairs on the frontier during the spring and summer of 1875 showed some improvement. Major Sandeman's communications with the Murrees resulted in the submission of their chief, who visited Jacobabad, and in the recovery of much stolen property. No serious disturbances occurred within or near the British frontier, in the immediate neighbourhood, of Jacobabad, and signs were not wanting that the Khan of Khelat had at last realised the gravity of his situation. But the Murree raids on Kutchee continued, and it had become clear that their cessation could not be effected except by a settlement of the pending differences between the tribe and the Khan. The question accordingly arose whether, under these circumstances, the arrangements under which the Murrees received payment for service on the Punjab frontier should be continued, and should be extended to the Sind frontier, as had been contemplated, or whether they should be suspended altogether, as a penalty for the continued misconduct of the tribe in Kutchee. Upon this point there was a diametric difference of opinion between the Punjab and Sind frontier officers. The views of the Government of India, as set forth in their resolution of the 16th October 1875, were as follows:—

"The Governor General in Council wishes to bring every influence which he can exert to bear in promoting peace and good order in Kutchee, as in other territories bordering on the British possessions. The condition of neighbouring countries greatly affects the prosperity of Her Majesty's subjects, and his Excellency in Council cannot be indifferent to the condition of the State of Khelat. But the duties and responsibilities of the Government of India in reference to raids committed by the nominal subjects of the Khan of Khelat upon their neighbours in Khelat or other foreign territory are essentially different from their duties and responsibilities in the case of raids committed in British territory. His Excellency in Council does not consider that it would be right to terminate arrangements which have secured the peace of the Punjab border, because our efforts to restore order in Kutchee have not been successful. * * * The existing system of service for the protection of the Punjab and Sind frontiers will be maintained, and this service is, so far as it affects both provinces, will be treated as one. If the tribes to whom service is given commit any outrages in British territory or on British subjects on the Sind frontier requiring the stoppage of their allowances, then the service of the offending tribes will also be stopped on the Punjab side, and *vice versa*, besides any other measures of a severer kind which the Government of India may find it necessary to take by way of punishment. But those penalties will not necessarily be inflicted, either on the Sind or Punjab side, upon the commission of raids or other offences in Kutchee or elsewhere out of British territory."

12. At the same time, however, the Government of India were especially desirous to avoid such a course, however, irresponsible, in theory, they might be for the peace of the districts adjoining the frontier, they could not, in fact, allow anarchy and rapine to prevail in those regions unchecked; and that irrespective of the general interest which they had in the quiet and prosperity of neighbouring countries, they had a special interest in Kutchee, arising from the circumstance that the boundary between it and Sind ran through an open country, so that any disturbance might affect British territory very closely. Authority was accordingly given for the suppression by the outposts on the Sind border of any armed aggression within that portion of Kutchee commanded by them, and over which their power of prompt action extended.

13. The views of policy to which the Government of India had been led at the close of the year 1875 by the progress of events, were thus summed up by themselves in their Despatch to my address, No. 6, of the 14th January 1876:—

First. That we should afford complete protection to the lives and property of our own subjects, and suppress outrages within the Sind and Punjab frontiers by force if necessary.

Second. That, while we might reasonably expect our troops stationed in the Sind outposts to afford some protection to life and property in Khelat territory immediately adjoining the Upper Sind frontier as far as their power could reach, we should not accept responsibility for the protection of life and property in the territories of the Khan of Khelat.

Third. That our frontier officers should use their influence and good offices for the promotion of peace and order, and for the settlement of disputes, whether among the tribes of Khelat or between the tribes and the people of Seebee or the government of the Khan.

In pursuance of the above principles, and with the view of obtaining that full and explicit information as to the real causes of the quarrels and disturbances, without which there was little prospect of the influence of the British Government being successfully exerted for the restoration of peace and order in Kutchee, Major Sandeman was directed to proceed into the Murree Hills, in order (1) to procure all the information he could obtain respecting local feuds and quarrels among the Murree and Boogtee tribes, or between them and the Khan, or between them and other tribes; (2) to use endeavour to settle amicably such quarrels; (3) to report on such of them as he might not be able to settle; and (4) to report on the general relations between the Murree and Boogtee tribes and the Khelat Government. Major Sandeman was also to inquire and report whether anything could be done for the protection of trade *via* the Bolan, and whether a system of fixed tolls could not be laid down, the proceeds of which would go to the Khan, the interested in the maintenance of the route; and in respect to all or any of these objects he was invested with discretion to make any arrangements he thought proper within a total sum of 66,960 rupees. Major Sandeman was instructed not to interfere in any way in the relations of the Khan of Khelat, either with his Sirdars or with the Government of India, but in the anticipation of the measures authorised being successful in affording reasonable security to trade through the Bolan, Major General Nechuk's Government recorded their readiness, in the event of the Khan showing an earnest desire to co-operate for that end, and expressing regret for what had occurred, to receive Major Sandeman's communications, to be saluted and to be received with the old friendly footing with his Highness' Government.

14. Major Sandeman crossed the frontier on the 22nd November 1875, and in the course of a long tour through Khan, Seebee, Kujjuck, Bhagwan, and Jhalawan, Khelat, had friendly conferences with the chiefs of the Murree and Boogtee tribes, the Brahooee Sirdars, the Afghan Chiefs of Seebee, and Kujjuck, and ultimately with the Khan himself. His mission was not a failure, for the Khan did not succeed in settling the dispute between the Murrees and Boogtees and Brahoocos, or between them and the Khan; but, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government of your Excellency's predecessor, it was by no means the unsuccessful. In his letter of the 8th July solution of the 14th March 1876, "it proved, if it did nothing more that the advent of a British officer as mediator was most welcome to the chiefs of Khelat. By all parties with whom he came in contact, by Murree and Boogtee, by the Afghans of Seebee, by the Brahooee Sirdars, by the Dumar Kakar Patan chiefs, by the Mingals of the Bolan Pass, and by the Khan himself, Major Sandeman was received in a spirit of unmistakable friendliness and respect. * * * The Khan himself * * * professed his readiness to comply with the directions of the British Government; at Major Sandeman's request he received the Brahooee Sirdars in Durbar, he willingly consented to forgive the past, and to abstain from hostilities against his Sirdars, pending the orders of the British Government, and eventually made Major Sandeman the bearer of a letter to his Excellency the Viceroy, couched in submissive terms, and containing a promise to abstain from all hostile conduct through Major Sandeman, or to attain at any place required to offer it in person."

15. Major Sandeman having returned to British territory, and sent in a report explanatory of his mission, the Government of India had to consider what should be their further proceedings in the matter, whether they would abandon the task of mediation, or would continue their efforts to effect a settlement. The question was further complicated by the state of affairs in Khelat at the moment, which was such as to raise doubts in regard to the sincerity of the professions of both the Khan and the chiefs. Major Sandeman's departure from Khelat had been immediately followed by the withdrawal by direction of the Khan, of one of the leading Brahooee Sirdars. Hostilities forthwith ensured between the other Sirdars and the Khan, while the Murrees resumed their raids in Kutchee. On the other hand, signs were not wanting that all parties really desired the intervention of the British Government, and merchants, owners of caravans collected at Shikarpoor, were clamorous for assistance through the Bolan Pass. The opinion of Major Sandeman himself was that there was no cause whatever to prevent his again visiting Khelat, with a good promise of effecting a settlement of all disputes. This view was shared by Colonel Monro, the Commissioner of Derajat, to whom the management of Khelat affairs had been temporarily assigned. "No impediment," he wrote, "presents itself to a fair trial of Major Sandeman's proposals, viz., to reopen communications with his Highness the Khan of Khelat, as *de facto* as well as *de jure* ruler of the State; to endeavour by firm, yet conciliatory and encouraging treatment, rendered all the more easy by recently acquired personal intercourse with most of the dissatisfied Brahooee Sirdars, to bring them to a reconciliation with the Khan; to withstand firmly the plottings of interested schemers; fearlessly to stamp out factious opposition, with his Highness' sanction and assistance, beyond the frontier line; and to re-establish ourselves generally with the Khelat State on a firmer footing than circumstances have admitted of for several years past;" and again, "Our maintenance of an entirely passive attitude would naturally be construed into an abandonment of all interest in Khelat affairs. Kutchee would be devastated by the Murrees, the trade routes permanently closed, and the Khan probably driven in desperation, to seek aid from other quarters. The issues are important. At present we have practically lost on hold on the Khelat question. If active and prompt treatment can now be secured, and one policy pursued for the whole Biluchistan frontier, from the Pass of Vehoa to the sea, comprising all the tribes with whom we have to come in contact." Finally, the Government of India resolved to accept the recommended that Major Sandeman should be instructed to persevere in endeavours to obtain the objects already defined by the Government of India.

16. Such being the state of affairs in Khelat, and such the views of the officers immediately concerned, the Government of your Excellency's predecessor decided that a renewed attempt should be made to effect (1) an adjustment of the differences between the several tribes, and between them and the Khan, and (2) if the Khan should show a proper spirit, the establishment of friendly relations between him and the British Government. Colonel Monro was accordingly authorised to arrange for a meeting between Major Sandeman, the Khan, and his Sirdars, in Kutchee at such time as might be convenient; to furnish Major Sandeman with a military escort of such strength as would be amply sufficient for his protection and dignity; to allow him the services of any available officers, civil or military; and to advance to him from the Treasury such funds as he might need.

(To be continued.)

LORD SALISBURY ON KHELAT AFFAIRS AND THE OCCUPATION OF QUETTA.

AMONG the Parliamentary papers received by the mail is a copy of the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy in Council (No. 79, dated the 13th day of December 1877), in reply to the Viceroy's despatch (No. 50, of 1877), dated the 23rd day of March 1877:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India.

India Office, London, 13th December 1877.

My Lord,—Para 1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your political letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 50, dated the 23rd March last, with its accompaniments, reporting recent proceedings in reference to the affairs of Khelat, the conclusion of a new treaty with the Khan, and the consequent arrangements which you have sanctioned.

2. Before conveying to your Excellency the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on the various questions raised by these important papers, it will be convenient to trace the progressive steps by which the Government of India have been led to add, unjust criticism. (Cheers.) There was no one in that House who had more consistently and more persistently against hon. gentlemen opposite than he had done—not even his hon. friend the member for Cavan (a laugh); but he would rather, nevertheless, trust Englishmen—his own countrymen, in other Russian or German—(Cheers.) He had no wish to disparage commerce, but he did not believe in those extreme epicureans who seemed only to be enamoured of the philosophy of barter. There was something, after all, better than a stall well littered. (Cheers.) The independence and integrity of Turkey, which his hon. friend the member for Liskeard had described as an exploded doctrine, had been, he could not forget, for generations a principle with English politicians. Over it we had gone to war, and had spent many millions of money to defend it. At the close of that war we had entered into treaties asserting the rights of Turkey as an European State, and pledging ourselves to the other European Powers to maintain her existence. That policy had been endorsed by the late Government in 1871, and no Ministry had felt itself warranted in interrupting the current of national policy without some manifest, direct, or indirect, from the nation. He was not pronouncing any opinion as to whether the Crimean war was just or necessary but the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Turkey was, he contended, just as much a principle of our foreign as Free Trade was of our domestic policy. Considerable change had, of course, of late occurred. Public opinion was in a transition state and its different leanings had been reflected within the walls of that House as well as in the country, and so of the Ministerial expressions and in the Cabinet. But the question remained—Was Turkey to be strangled and annihilated by those who murdered for the love of God? (Cheers.) He quite admitted that the Government of Turkey had been the subject of attack, and had been too weak or too apathetic to make its will felt, and in times of excitement it had enforced its edicts by acts which were sometimes cruel, often capricious, and not infrequently sanguinary. But they were admitted all this, they were prepared to say that the Government of Turkey was no worse than that of other Asiatic States which were countenanced by England, and that it was better than the Government of Egypt, which was supported by English influence. Turkey had the worst police system in any State, England only excepted, that he made worse by contact with depraved systems of Christian civilization: and Englishmen ought to make allowance for her shortcomings, especially when they recollected the ferocity of their own rule in Ireland in the past and the barbarity of it in the present, allowing a vast Imperial dependency to be let loose from all restraint to a system of bigotry and imperfect historical knowledge which led men to declare that every Moslem was little better than a wild beast—an anti-human specimen of humanity—and that the Ottoman Government was the fons et origo of all existence. (Cheers.) The Christians in Turkey, it was true, laboured under social disadvantages; but, on the other hand, they were relieved of the very onerous duty of bearing arms, and were absolutely free from military conscription. So far as the Turk was concerned, there was not only complete, but contemptuous toleration in Turkey. The material prosperity of Bulgaria, again, had been proved by a cloud of witnesses. The Bulgarian peasant was superior to the Russian farmer [cheers] and equal to the same class in this country. The fact had been so fully attested that he did not think any one would attempt to gainsay it. But, it was said, even if this statement was correct, it was no sufficient answer to the demands of the Christians for civil and religious liberty. He quite admitted the justice of those demands, but he wished to point out that the case of Bulgaria was not analogous with that of Italy, which had awakened so much sympathy in England. Italy had broadly-defined national features—the people were homogeneous, they spoke the same language, they had the same glorious national aspirations. That was also the case with the Slav and Servian nations, with the Latin race in Roumania, and with the Greeks; but it was not the case with the general population of Turkey proper. One village was Mahomedan, the next Christian, the third, perhaps, Jewish. The different sects, in fact, camped about in the country like an army. Were the Mahomedan despotism removed, a Christian form of despotism would simply take its place. (cheers). Hitherto, the Mahomedans had been the dominant race

on other matters not connected with the case, and on one occasion after a ball, thanking her for someting she had given to her. She (witness) had lived in Italy and France before her marriage. The defendant sent her a bottle of wash, which she took to Messrs. Anderson and Son, Lower Belgrave-street, for analysis. She had some more of the wash into the bottle supplied by defendant.

Mr. Harold Low said he was analyst to Messrs. Godfroy and Co., Conduit-street. He received from Messrs. Anderson a bottle on the 21st January, and analyzed the contents. The bottle contained organic matter, part of which might result from the dirty bottle. The principal component was chloride of lead. Its continal application to the skin might be dangerous.

Mr. Newton having acceded to the application for an adjournment.

Mr. Wontner, who appeared for the prisoner, applied for bail.

Mr. Newton said he had no sympathy with the defendant, but would allow bail with this intimation that if she failed to appear he should hold that she was guilty. After making some strong comments on the efforts made to prevent the prosecutrix from coming forward.

A person entered the box and tendered himself as bail, which being accepted by the magistrate.

Mr. Lewis said he would at once object to this person knowing that he was the defandant's son-in-law, and in other respects ineligible as bail. Mr. Lewis then proceeded to state that after the summons was taken out some person had been going about the city vilifying the lady and attempting to damage her evidence.

The defendant was then bailed and left the court.

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F. BULLOCK,
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THE ABOVE WATCHES ARE SPLENDID TIME-KEEPERS.

GOLD ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES,

Of best English manufacture throughout, with Jewelled Movements, Lever Escapements, Gold Balances, plain or compensated, plain or richly engraved, or chased, Hunting or Half-hunting cases, or open flat crystal-face cases, with or without keyless movements, which enables the watch to be wound up, and hands set at the pendant without having to open the watch, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash Rs. 300 to [illegible]

THE ALUMINIUM WATCH.

WITH KEYLESS MOVEMENT, Jewelled [illegible], and with crystal glass front and back, so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands. This in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out. It has a black dial which is very useful for seeing the time at night. Cash price Rs. 50.
We have the same watch in Silver case at Rs. 55 cash.

LADIES' GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.

With best Horizontal Movements, Jewelled in many holes, in elegant Gold Hunting or Half-hunting cases, plain or tastefully engraved, can be supplied at prices ranging from cash prices, Rs. 100 to 280.

Elegant Enamelled Watches, with cases exquisitely painted and enamelled in colours, in a great variety of styles and pretty designs, with the same highly finished Jewelled movements, in stock, at cash prices, Rs. 120 to 350.

THE "DOUBLE DIAL AND TRAIN" SILVER HUNTING WATCH.

For showing at the same moment the times of two different places.

For instance, it will give local Calcutta time and Madras or Railway time, and is, therefore, a very useful Watch for all who travel much by Railway. In Silver case, Rs. 75 cash.

ALL WATCHES GUARANTEED.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE,
WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME.

SOUNDY & Co.'s many years' experience in India has given them exceptional opportunities of seeing Pianofortes from all parts of the country that will not with stand the effects of this trying climate. They have therefore devoted considerable time and expense to the matter of constructing a thoroughly good and inexpensive Pianoforte that will be really serviceable, and have happily succeeded, after much trouble, in attaining this.

It is difficult to convey in an advertisement even an approximate idea of the qualities of the "INDIAN PIANETTE." SOUNDY & Co. would, therefore, invite intending purchasers of a Piano to see and judge for themselves. The instrument is made of SOLID CANADIAN WALNUT with black mouldings in relief; it has an entire iron frame, which render the strings quite independent of any wood bracings, which are not used in this Piano. THE PIN PLANK is firmly encased in the iron frame and securely bolted, so that it cannot possibly be affected by extremes of climate. THE SOUNDING BOARD is made of the very best seasoned wood and the bars are screwed upon quite a new principle. THE ACTION is of the very best construction and is DOUBLE CHECK, which gives a most delicate touch with great precision. The instrument has a TRICHORD TREBLE, which gives VOLUME and BRILLIANCY equal to a grand Piano, and the tone throughout is of a beautiful singing quality which renders it peculiarly adapted for brilliant pieces as well as an accompaniment to the voice. It has a FULL GRAND COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES, so that the most modern and difficult works can be performed on the instrument.

The variations of climate, causing equal contraction and expansion of iron frame and strings together, the INDIAN PIANETTE, from its peculiar construction, will stand longer in tune than Pianos made upon any other system.

The greatest care has been taken to secure the instrument against the effects of insects and vermin, and although the case is of solid wood and substantial make, it is an exceedingly handsome Piano, whilst the compactness of the instrument renders it peculiarly adapted for transport to the mofussil.

The Price Rs. 450, places the INDIAN PIANETTE within the reach of all.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street.
POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

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No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N.W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
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BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

TRADE MARK AN ELEPHANT. TOBACCO.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.
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THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
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Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
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Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to 8 0

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